

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918

NUMBER 19

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Visit to Western Front

By JNO. C. CURTIS, London Representative of Dry Goods Economist, Nov. 5, 1917.

Although it is a fortnight since my wonderful visit to the front and the scenes still haunt me, I have had time to get a true perspective. I now can realize better than I could a fortnight ago what a remarkable experience it has been—one for which most men would gladly risk their lives.

The privilege of crossing and re-crossing the Channel with the grim pomp and tragedy of wartime, of visiting the great tankodromes, where these uncanny things are incubated into live monsters, and of actually riding in one of them, of seeing how Great Britain's "contemptible little army" has grown into a victorious, driving host of over six million strong—these things are worth any cost, no matter how great.

As is the case with everyone who visits the front, I am not permitted to reveal nine-tenths of what I have seen, learned or guessed, probably I would not if I could—some of it is not printable—but I may sum up my general impressions in the other tenth, which is just what I want to do.

I was one of four Americans invited as guests of the British Foreign Office to see for ourselves, then tell the public at home.

Our visit was well timed, the crumbling of the German morale which had been in progress for many months was nearing its climax, and we had remarkable opportunities for testing its realities.

We reached the French coast at night, where we were met by a staff officer and his aides, who had come by motor to take us to our headquarters, a splendid chateau, surrounded by a broad, deep moat, and built in the thirteenth century.

I will not take time to describe this gem of the Middle Ages, with its broad, winding stone staircase, long galleries and exquisite carvings. No place could seem more peaceful, and were it not for the batmen, orderlies and officers and such things as gas masks, steel helmets and trophies captured from the Huns on view in the big hall, no one would ever have guessed that the slaughter of Europe was in full blast a few hours away. It was with a sense of absolute security that we turned in for the night.

Before starting off in the motors the next morning we were initiated

to the use of the gas mask and steel helmet. In these, as in everything else, the British have surpassed the Hun invention. The German mask is simply a rubber mask, with goggles fastened to what might be taken for a lantern base, containing chemicals and perforated at the bottom for air, with a hole at the top side with a tube to put in your mouth. Often the wearer is smothered to death, being wounded and unable to remove the mask when lying in the mud.

The British mask has what appears to be a small knapsack suspended on the chest from a band around the neck; the rubber mask is put over the head, a clamp fastened on the nose, and a stiff, corrugated tube about two inches in diameter supplies the person from a mixture in the sack, the wearer holding a flat hard rubber mouthpiece between his teeth. They are uncomfortable, but they do the work.

"Tommy's" helmet is made of the toughest sort of steel, stamped out like a bowl with a 2-in. brim, and sanded on the top for less visibility; these are so tough that they seldom are punctured. Inside the helmet he wears a cap.

The pot-shaped boche helmet is little better than sheet iron. I have one in my collection with five gaping shrapnel holes right through the crown.

The instructions over, we piled into the motor and were off for the front, traveling like the wind. I'll tell first of our visit to the tankodrome, not because "tanks" are the most important engines of war, but because they are the newest and most picturesque.

The Tankodrome.

You have had a tank sent over to you for exhibition in New York, although in England the tank was long kept a mystery and even yet none has been put on public show.

You may realize, therefore, that we were particularly pleased when we hove up "somewhere in France" before the tank base, the place where the tanks are bred. The fully equipped machine shops and the assembling rooms where all the parts of the tanks are set together were a revelation of what this war has accomplished.

Secluded from curious eyes by a

very high stockade, the tanks are enclosed in a large paddock, where they are tried out and put through all sorts of stunts. The stockade forms the outside wall of the tank shed or stall where they are kept. Here, too, is the tank school, where commanders and crews are trained. There are sub-tankodromes at different points. At these the men go on with their practical instruction and manoeuvres.

Some of the early battle-scarred tanks have been salvaged. They had taken a tremendous amount of punishment, but as they are repaired become tenders for the newer tanks to bring them supplies and ammunition.

We had the unique honor of being the first visitors to ride in a tank and see it put through its paces. There is more room inside than one would think when ammunition, petrol, food, water, six machine guns, engine and crew are stowed away in their proper places.

It gets pretty hot, of course, and the noise is so great that communication is by signal only. Two carrier pigeons are included as part of the equipment of each tank to carry back emergency messages if necessary.

Three of us were taken inside, and the sensation of traveling in a heavy moving fortress was novel. It moved over the soft ground easily, wheeled and manoeuvred with remarkable ease. We were then told that we would be shown how the tanks go over obstructions, and all but one of us got out to see from the outside. The tank headed straight for an obstacle which had been built in on part of the tankodrome. It mounted easily, going over the top and coming down with an awful bang as it dropped off the other side.

Proud of the Name.

Many of the tanks had their names painted in big white letters on the front side. Among the battle-scarred ones I hoped to find one of particular interest to me, because it had been named by its commander the "Appy 'Arriet" after my youngest daughter, but I was told that it was still in "No Man's Land." The story of how "Appy 'Arriet" got into No Man's Land is an interesting one and I will tell it as it was told me in a Red Cross hospital in France by her commander, a lovable lad and

a gifted artist. He was one of the dangerously wounded cases; but the surgeons are skillful these days, so this young officer will eventually get well.

"The 'Appy 'Arriet."

"We were proud of the 'Appy 'Arriet," he said to me. "She was one of the show tanks of our colonel at the tankodrome, because her brass was always so bright.

"Just before the big push of July 31 word came that we were ordered to the concentration point behind the lines as near the front as safety would allow.

"For weeks we had been preparing for this advance. We had repainted the interior white, so that when the ports were closed we could see in the gloom. The map board with our objectives was fixed in place, many rounds of ammunition were stowed away, besides food, water and gallons of petrol.

"We moved to the concentration point behind the lines. Here we examined and tested again every part of the engine, tested every gun and even examined all the ammunition to see that it would fit properly.

"There were twenty-four tanks for the first push and twelve held in reserve. We were in the reserve.

"The push began at 3:50 a. m. and by 5 o'clock the engineers, who had gone on in advance, had a dam built across the canal that would hold the tanks, which had crossed in single file, protected by the barrage of our guns. By noon ammunition trains were crossing that same dam, being shelled by the boche all the time.

"This bunch of tanks did splendid work, for the weather was right and the ground was not too soft.

"It was nineteen days before our reserve was ordered to advance. On a black night, without lights, we had to zig-zag through three miles of our own batteries. We passed safely through these, over the crater-broken ground, and crossed the canal on a 'ramp' that had been finished during the night.

"We came to a deserted, shell-swept village, just before the German lines. Here we stopped at the corner of a tumble-down house and left 'Appy 'Arriet in charge of a guard, returning in a motor ferry to sleep in our billets back of the lines.

Continued on 6 page

The English Vital Problem—Labor

The present is a period of transition with far greater possibilities as to ultimate conditions than even the boldest prophet amongst us would dare foreshadow. Unfortunately, it has needed a world catastrophe to bring us to a state of mind in which we commence feverishly to exert ourselves in order that all those apparently woefully wrong methods of our industrial life shall be put right. Not perhaps that things were so terribly bad, but there was a lack of definite aim which meant stagnation. Now every department of industrial thought is working overtime—old institutions and societies are extending their efforts—new societies are springing into existence—the Government has awakened to the need for research, and the whole industrial community buzzes like an overturned hive. Pitiable and deplorable the reason, but one has a morbid satisfaction in it all, inasmuch that out of the evil state which came upon us in 1914 will come lasting commercial and industrial good. Co-ordination is now more possible than it has ever been before—we have been taught its value through bitter loss, and, provided the lesson is well learnt, there should be no future unsupported independent action when by co-operation, combination, and subsidy we can advance our position as a mighty industrial nation.

The ramifications of our activity are many, but if we are to triumph it must be by the intelligent employment of the vast army of labor that is available. Educational measures are foreshadowed of a sweeping character—there is a definite tendency to increase the facilities for the education of the industrial community. There is at the same time a remarkable lack of initiative in the invention, production, and adoption of labor-saving devices. The whole aspect of the situation can be treated broadly—it would take considerable space to deal with it in detail. The fundamental facts, however, are clearly defined. In the textile industries there has been in the past a decreasing supply of efficient labor; in the future the hours will be restricted, the present supply of juvenile labor will be curtailed, and at the moment there is an insufficiency of automatic machinery to neutralize the labor decrease. The latter condition may be very materially improved, when the research work proposed is carried out, but we are faced with the problem as to the position immediately hostilities cease.

This question of labor supply for the textile trades is no new one, and we have often discussed it in these columns. It is becoming increasingly important. Competition is daily becoming more menacing, and it is highly essential that means are adopted to remove the cloud that blackens the industrial progressive outlook.

Two statements come to our mind at this point, one of recent date, the other made some three years ago. The later one refers to the girls and women released from munitions, the earlier one to increasing the duties

of the operatives and the necessity for improving machinery, not only as regards its output, but as regards its ease of operation.

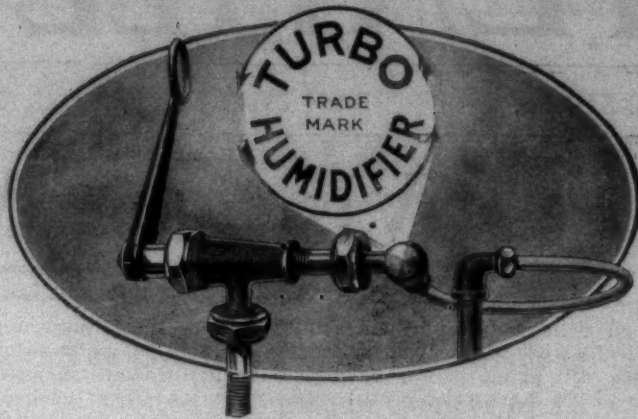
Taking the later statement first, we are entirely at one with Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the Minister of Education, regarding the increased supply of labor from munition factories on the cessation of war. Truly the women of this country have been magnificent, and the army of efficient workers now existent is remarkable. Many will endeavor to return to domestic life, but a very great number who, as Mr. Fisher says, "have acquired habits of work and a taste for so much independence as regular work brought them," will be without any definite work. What are we going to do with this supply? Divert it to other channels of industry would appear to be the answer. Even though one looks upon the textile industries as requiring skilled labor, we must not forget that many of these women have learnt to perform work equally arduous, requiring as much as, in some cases, greater, skill than that necessary to the tending of spinning or weaving machinery in a comparatively short space of time. To this vast army—hitherto thought impossible—we look as alleviation of our difficulty.

Then to the second statement. It is the duty of all our engineers to concentrate their efforts in reducing the labor entailed in the operation of the various machines employed in the preparation, spinning, and weaving of textile yarns and fabrics. Research work is essentially needed, but even more is that co-ordination of ideas which we are always emphasizing. Why, at the moment we know comparatively little about our machinery or its action. The main facts and principles, yes, but the many essential points that will help us to materially improve it are only now being sought. Why, even the careful investigation of the cotton fiber itself may lead to wholesale changes in certain departmental machinery, which otherwise might have remained the same for all time. We must not be frightened about discarding old principles—we have been forced to do so in other directions, why not in machinery, which after all is in many cases the product of evolution ungoverned by any technical or scientific qualification. Necessity breeds invention, and if ever we were faced with necessities times it is now.

There is another point which is no new one so far as this journal is concerned. That is the early education of children in the operation of spinning and weaving machinery. For example, we have pointed out that in many institutions for the poor situated in Lancashire and Yorkshire towns, the boys and girls are taught useful trades, but not those primarily connected with the vital industries of these countries. Why not? There is no more hardship entailed in tending a frame or loom than there is in standing at a bench all day wielding joiners' tools.

(Continued on page 17.)

It's as Plain as Day



—that the time is fast coming when most textile mills will be humidified. Many of them are now. Do you know that of these mills over 200 are TURBO equipped?

We are in an age of progress. Old ideas and old methods are going. The most vital problem which you, as a textile manufacturer, face today is increased production—not so much by new equipment as by getting more out of your present equipment.

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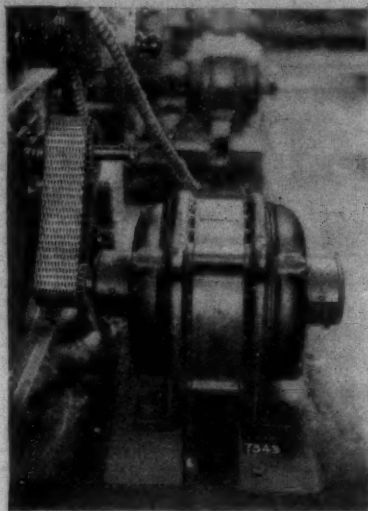
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ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Visit to Western Front

(Continued from page 3.)

Over All Obstructions.

"The next night we went forward at dusk 'line ahead' eight in a row, the 'Appy' 'Arriet' second. We crept along cautiously to avoid being spotted. We passed through another village which had been blown to bits, where roads absolutely ceased to exist. On we went, now lunging down into the slime of crater holes, now striking obstructions, crushing through wire entanglements, with no lights, and the blackness of the night emphasized by the glow of battle fire.

"At 2 o'clock a. m. we arrived behind the British front line trenches, recently captured from the Germans.

"During our advance our big guns kept up a barrage to hide our noise. But our presence had been discovered and they began to shell us. One of my men was watching a star shell through a machine gun slit when a shell burst near by and we had our first casualty.

"Our guns started a heavy barrage at 4:10 a. m. and each one of the tanks started for its own objective.

"The 'Appy' 'Arriet' had got well into 'No Man's Land' when she stuck fast in the slime of a crater hole; we tried to back out and forge ahead but our caterpillars just ground deeper into mud.

"Shells were now bursting all around and over us. I climbed out to reach one of my poor boys, when a shell burst within three yards of me; the fact that it burst in the mud is the only thing that saved my life.

"Soon all of us were wounded but one man, whom we sent back to tell the major of our troubles. It was a horrible night. For two hours the boche guns hammered us. I lay caked with mud in the slime of a shell hole, naked except for a pair of trousers and my boots, which were shattered with my legs. I was not picked up and sent to the dressing station till the next morning, and I'm the luckiest man alive to be here today. Fortunately we had sent back the first carrier pigeon with the news before we were all hors de combat.

"The first tank in the line had better luck; it knocked out five machine guns and beat up advancing Huns who were to reinforce their front line trenches before it got stuck in the mud, where for three days it remained, sniping the enemy and being shelled constantly in turn. Our infantry advance finally relieved it."

I learned later that the 'Appy' 'Arriet' had been salvaged and returned to the tankodrome.

Another interesting trip that we had the privilege of taking was to the part of the front held by England's original "contemptible little army."

We travel, as usual, in motors and, equally as usual, at breakneck speed.

Yet there were two things that impressed themselves upon my mind—the terrible destruction of this

war and the babel of races working to restore beautiful France.

We saw once beautiful roads a mass of shell holes, saw gangs of Tommies repairing them, using steam rollers and macadam; we saw bridges and viaducts blown out of existence and crossed on pontoons, saw Hindoos, Chinese and blacks from Africa and Algiers cleaning up the ruined towns or working in the camps; we saw thousands of German prisoners, who looked contented to be earning an honest living at the hands of the British.

We passed through many towns as far removed as twenty-three miles from the lines, which were shelled every now and then to terrorize the civilians.

The War Area.

As we came into the war area the evidence of the magnitude of the thing was appalling. How any mind or organization of minds can conceive and look after the details of such a prodigious task is marvelous. The throngs of moving troops who congested the roads, the hundreds of lorries and Red Cross motors hurrying back and forth—all were part of a fixed purpose, all parts of the great machine that is to guarantee the liberty of the world.

We stopped for lunch by the roadside, and were each handed a package of sandwiches and a bottle of wine. We ate standing; the roar of battle sounded just beyond the hill on which we stood.

When we had finished we climbed to the top of the hill, the highest point in Belgium. The hill was a mass of dugouts and trenches. We lay down at the foot of a ruined building and watched a most extraordinary sight—the sight of one of the greatest battles in the greatest war of the world's history. The ground we occupied had been bitterly contested in the early days of the war, when the small, unprepared, poorly munitioned army held fast against the Hun hordes. So hot had been the communicating trench in which we lay that upon a cross-beam of the trench had been nailed this sign: "It is forbidden to pass here by day."

Now the flower of the British army, with the aid of millions of shells, is pounding, pounding the German hosts, forcing them back step by step.

On the Somme, month after month, thousands of tons of steel were fired at the Germans. But during the past twenty-seven weeks the tonnage fired in Flanders has been more than all of that fired on the Somme. And during the last week the tonnage has been double that of the average of the preceding twenty-seven weeks and four times the tonnage of the Battle of the Somme.

There is no parallel I can draw to give an idea of the battlefield. As far as the eye could see to right and left of us was the constant flash of heavy artillery, a roar of guns such as would have made Napoleon blush for the meekness of his own. And the Boche—well, he hardly had time to answer, for the British fire, I should say, was ten to his one.

(Continued on page 7.)

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Visit to Western Front

There were seven big sausage balloons (British) anchored in this section for observation purposes, one being very near to where we were. All of a sudden, out of the low-hanging clouds came a fleet of Boche planes, dropping bombs behind the British lines and trying to get their big guns and ammunition dumps. Anti-aircraft guns barked away at them, shells bursting in mid-air. Then, from another direction, swooped down the British fleet, and we caught the rattle of machine guns as the wind brought the sound our way.

Visits a Battery.

We returned to our motors, were whisked off over the congested roads to a point at the back of the lines as far as the motors could go and then on foot we picked our way through the desolation of mud, shell holes and battle debris toward the line of batteries. We stopped at a rest dugout to get an officer and two gun crews to demonstrate the big guns to us.

I did not get all the minute details of the size and mechanism of the guns—the place and conditions were not appropriate for concentration. They were of the same type you have seen in the cinemas, and both the guns and the ammunition beside them were covered with branches and leaves, supported by big fish nets. Shells were put in the breech of both guns, we stood off ten paces, suddenly the officer pointed to a number of Boche planes overhead. The flash of the guns would have given our location, so we waited under the nets.

When the planes had gone the officer gave the order, and both guns roared at the same instant; we listened to the whistle of the shells as they sped on behind the German lines. Other salvos were fired.

A year ago those salvos would have been answered two-fold; we waited for a reply, yet none came; the Boche hasn't the shells to spare. It is one of the signs of the decay now so noticeable.

Germans Tired of War.

The morale in the enemy ranks is decreasing rapidly at the approach of another winter under the awful conditions they will have to endure. I have talked with German prisoners and seen many letters—some of them taken from the bodies of dead Huns—filled with disgust and discouragement. I quote a few at random:

"My Dear Hunry: What do you think of this smashing of skulls? We are merely like poor pears, are we not? Think a little, old pal. Here I am a soldier for the past seven years of the Fatherland. When I hear that sorry hoax. Do you think as you formerly did? I don't, at least; and here we are, en route for the fourth winter, God help us!"

From another:

"Now we only eat by remembrance. Here, with us in Flanders, everything goes pell-mell into the butchery. Artillery activity day and night to a degree of massive intensity never before seen, and never,

never anything that tends to bring the war to an end."

From Berlin:

"We received a letter from Arthur—a letter again very depressed. The food leaves much to be desired. All of his comrades talk only of the poor food, and each of them desires peace ardently. All of them tremble with dread at the thought of another winter. All of them, in fact, have had enough of war. Of the criminals who brought on this war, if one could only punish them! But possibly chastisement will come when we are not expecting it."

From a pal:

"You write me that two of your comrades refused to march. Everyone should do the same thing; otherwise this frightful carnage will never finish."

Britain's Merciless Guns.

General Baron Von Ardenne, military correspondent of the Berlin Daily News, gives a graphic picture of the British gunfire:

"No words can possibly describe the terrors of our ammunition columns, which can only bring up the indispensable food for the guns at night from the depots lying far behind the battery positions. Every single roadway leading up to them is under enemy fire. To succeed, columns must often be broken up and single carts pick their way through the danger-zone of shell holes and meadows of mud. Often, too, the whole zone is flooded by a gas wave, compelling our men to put on their burdensome masks. To add to the hellishness, many teams of horses are killed and others bolt in mad terror. Overturned carts have then to be set right, the contents reassembled and teams from the rear waited for—all this under an incessant rain of shell and shrapnel. When daylight dawns and the empty columns head for the rear even greater dangers have to be faced. So it has been for many months."

The German official organs have made light of the British advance; they tell their public that Hindenburg is following a definite plan in his retreat toward the Rhine. The truth is the British attacks on the Flanders front have been confined to definite and strictly limited objectives for many months past, and these objectives have been carried one by one by men able to hold any position against the best troops the Germans have put in the field. The movement has been slow, but the results have been terrible and crushing.

The German people are finding it more difficult to swallow the Hindenburg version of what is happening on the Western Front.

Optimism at the Front.

There are no two opinions in the trenches. Tommy regards the war as won and is only longing for the word to advance. The boys in the rest camps and in the hospitals tell the same story. If you question the ultimate victory you are immediately challenged for your audacity, and you can't prove much of a case with Tommy—Tommy knows.

There is no lack of anything in

the British army. The terrific barrage day and night along the whole Flanders Front is a magnificent testimonial to the co-operation between the armies at the front and the splendid armies of munition workers in England—no wonder the U. S. A. add their might and their battle planes, Wilhelmstrasse will throw up its hands and cry, "Kamerade," even as the Boche does daily on the Ypres section.

The Desolation of the Somme.

The complete destruction and ruin from Arras down through the Somme sector is most depressing. That the glorious cities of the middle ages with their priceless monuments and architecture should be wantonly destroyed; that vineyards, orchards and forests should be uprooted; that a once prosperous and happy countryside should be sown with millions of tons of iron, that happy homes should be destroyed, the families broken up and girls be forced into the most revolting slavery at the whim of one man or set of men, was once believed impossible.

After two thousand years of Christianity, Europe had thought the Hun civilized. Now that it knows better, it is preparing once

for all to teach the needed lesson that "he who lives by the sword dies by the sword." And the German people must suffer for the crimes of their leaders, whom they have kept in power and whom they have obeyed with abject meekness.

No politician or set of politicians may now with impunity suggest a truce or weak-kneed peace. The armies that have suffered and bled, the civilians who have seen their loved ones torn asunder by hellish bombs, demand a just and speedy retribution upon the nation that brought on the world such untold misery. The Vandal must go down on his knees and implore peace—and peace must be discussed only in Berlin.

That is the message I bring from the British front, and also the London Front. It is the message also of the long-suffering English and French people.

We are proud of President Wilson and the manner in which he has mobilized the industries, interests and individuals of the U. S. A. He is without precedent. Let him stand as strongly at the final issue, that the wrongs of the peoples of the earth may be avenged.

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MICO GREASE SIZE

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Personal News

M. D. Haney has resigned as superintendent of the Wymojo Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Fort Mill Mfg. Co. No. 2.

C. W. McNealy, superintendent of the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co. will hereafter devote all of his time to Mill No. 1.

W. W. Crenshaw has been promoted from overseer of carding to superintendent of the Wymojo Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

John F. Jones has resigned as overseer of spinning at Bladenboro, N. C., to take a position as night superintendent of the Hickory Spinning Co., Hickory, N. C.

Horace Murry has been promoted from second hand to overseer of knitting with White-Williamson Co. Saxapahaw, N. C.

Ed Williams has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand of knitting with White-Williamson Co. Saxapahaw, N. C.

J. W. Skinner, who has been roll coverer for the Dilling Mill at Kings Mountain for several years is now with Hanes Spinning Mill at Winston-Salem, N. C.

J. L. Lowrance is now proprietor of the Macon (Ga.) Roller Covering Co.

J. Z. Cauthen, formerly master mechanic at Dixie Mill, Mooresville, N. C., has accepted similar position at Buffalo Mill, Concord, N. C.

Thomas Benson, formerly second hand in carding at Cannon's Mill, has accepted position as card grinder at Buffalo Mill, Concord, N. C.

P. T. Barnett has resigned as card grinder at Buffalo Mill, Concord, N. C., and accepted similar position with the Kesler Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. H. Gibson, from the Lavonia (Ga.) Cotton Mill has accepted position as superintendent of the Beverly Cotton Mills, at Middleton, Ga.

R. G. Varnadore, from overseer of spinning at Panola Cotton Mill, Greenwood, S. C., is now overseer spinning Mill No. 2, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

A. H. Hovis, from High Shoals, is now night overseer of carding in Linden Cotton Mill, Davidson, N. C.

J. T. Freeman, from Thomaston, Ga., has taken charge of carding at Wadesboro, N. C.

P. E. Lackey, from Great Falls, S. C., is now night overseer of weaving for the Catherine Mill at Shelby.

T. J. Lillard, formerly of the Jewell Mills, Thomasville, N. C., will be local manager of the Arrow Mills (formerly Rhyne's Mill) at Lincolnton, N. C.

J. W. Kaneer has resigned as superintendent of the Statesville (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

S. J. Webb, formerly superintendent of the Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has accepted a similar position at the Statesville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

G. R. Hooper has resigned as superintendent of the Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

J. E. Williamson has resigned as general manager of the Fort Mill Mfg. Co., Fort Mill, S. C.

J. A. Adams has resigned as superintendent of the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C., and will, hereafter, devote all of his time to the Eureka Mills of the same place.

F. L. Mason has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C., to become overseer of spinning, spooling and twisting at Ospray Mills, Porterdales, Ga.

A. B. Saunders, formerly superintendent of the Highland Park Mills, No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a similar position with the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.

R. W. Bingham and B. F. Cato of the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C., paid us a visit last Saturday.

S. D. Eubanks has recently resigned as overseer of weaving at the Brown Mills, Concord, N. C., to become superintendent of the Glen Raven Mills, Burlington, N. C.

H. T. Cooper of the Poinsett Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted position as loom fixer at the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

R. R. Bain, former carder and spinner of the Saxapahaw Cotton Mill, is now overhauling at the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

James Moore has resigned as overseer of warp room spinning at Kincaid Mills No. 4, Griffin, Ga., and Morgan Ballard, who has been overseer of filling room, has been given both rooms.

J. B. Fernando has been promoted to overseer of spinning at Griffin (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

E. L. Sheridan, who has been overseer of both spinning and weaving at Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga., has given up the weaving.

S. B. Freeman, from Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has accepted position as overseer of carding at Palmetto (Ga.) Mills.

Glenn H. Thomas, traveling representative of Whittier Mills, of Boston, Mass., and Chattahoochee, Ga., died in Atlanta on January 2; interment was in Carlisle, S. C., his former home.

C. A. Pender Dead.

Chas. Author Pender, age 52 years, died at Cowpens, S. C., December 30, 1917.

Mr. Pender was one of the pioneer textile men of the South, having learned the business in one of the first cotton mills that was erected in North Carolina.

He built one of the first successful cotton mills in Texas and through his efforts and promotions the textile industry of Texas received its first demonstration of a successfully operated textile plant.

At the time of his demise he was superintendent of the Cowpens Mfg. Co., Cowpens, S. C., a position that he has held through a period of fifteen years, having been called

back to this position three times during that period.

He leaves a widow and seven children, five boys and two girls, Winfield Russell Pender, the oldest, is located in New Orleans, La.; his oldest daughter, Mrs. C. L. Bolt, resides in Ware Shoals, S. C.; Wade Felix Pender, Charles Author Pender, Jr., Asa Darwin Pender, Shaw Exum Pender, and Margaret Pender are located in Cowpens, S. C.

Annual Banquet.

The annual banquet given by the overseers of the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., for the benefit of their section men, was served at Anchor Hall December 21. Plates were laid for about 75 men.

Short and interesting talks from numerous sources were heard and the Anchor Duck Band, rendered pleasing selections.

Misses Colgate and Storey, two very clever elocutionists entertained those present between speeches and music.

Talks were also given by C. E. McLin, secretary and treasurer of the mills, and several overseers.

Christmas at Santee Mills.

Two Christmas trees added to the joy of the Yuletide season at the Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C. One of these was at the Mission Hall and one at the church. Both were well attended. Each tree was laden with presents and a bag of fruit was given to each person attending. All the employees received an envelope with \$1.00 enclosed for Christmas.

R. J. Brown, the general manager, was presented by the employees with a set of Community silverware.

And It Was Peculiar.

"He may be a great artist," said the young thing, "but he certainly has a peculiar way of painting his pictures."

"Why, how's that?" asked her friend.

"Well, when I visited his studio recently and asked him about his work, he told me that he painted his greatest pictures on an empty stomach."—Ex.

Joseph Sykes Brothers, Huddersfield, England. Card Clothing Manufacturers

Hardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow Ground Card Clothing

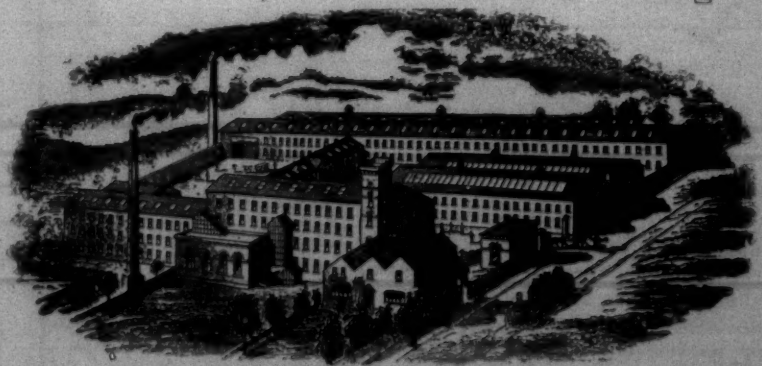
Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burlisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

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ATLANTA, GA.



Textile Substitutes in Germany. Has Been Textile Worker 80 Years.

The Konfektionar of September 5 says:

"The employment of paper yarn in all directions has made enormous progress. There are simple one-colored paper fabrics used in exactly the same way as jute. There are actually palliasses made of paper which are often used in prisoners' camps, and even paper pillows. In fact, paper weaving has already made such strides that twills are now produced, and the time is not far distant when we shall be able to obtain the finer kinds of worsteds made of paper, for already the first patterns in fabrics of several colors are to be seen.

"Ready-made clothing in paper is at present confined for the most part to special workmen's clothing (Berufskleidung.) Entire suits were exhibited, as well as aprons, etc. The price of the paper fabrics varies between 1 and 4 marks per meter; ready made workmen's aprons can already be obtained at 24 marks the dozen. For entire suits prices from 20 marks were asked and gladly paid. Ready-made paper clothing is not entirely confined to working clothing, but efforts are being made to supply garments for women and children; especially for latter paper seems at the moment to be eminently suitable. For ladies' garments paper can only be employed at present for underclothing, and camisoles have been successfully produced."

Protest Against "Delivery at Mill."

Reports in the gray goods market tell that many buyers are up in arms because of the recent action of the Southern mills in selling their goods on a basis of "delivery at mill." One large buyer made the statement that he would not purchase any more merchandise on this basis. However, he admitted, that, under the present conditions, he would have little or no option in the matter.

"For the past five weeks I have had a shipment of considerable goods held up at the mill," this man said. "As soon as the manufacturers had nailed the cases containing the material, I was notified that they were ready, but could not be transported, owing to an embargo. At the same time, I received an invoice and was compelled to pay for the goods. I have no assurance when the shipment will reach me. In the meantime, I have paid out my money and have received nothing in return."

Several other complaints of this nature have been heard. Some one suggested getting together and making a protest, asking that, at least, the mills in question offer some sort of a compromise. However, because they realize that this is so decidedly a sellers' market, little hope of the success of such a plan was expressed.

"There is bound to be some sort of trouble," said another buyer. "It isn't fair that we should bear the entire burden. I don't know what we can do, but something will happen if we aren't given more consideration."—Daily Trade Record.

Amesbury, Mass.—Ninety years old and still working every day at his trade, that of a warp twister at the Washington mills in Lawrence, is the extraordinary record of George Ainsworth of this place. He has been a textile worker for 80 years, a length of service unequalled in the United States, and probably in the world.

Mr. Ainsworth was born in Yorkshire, Eng., December 14, 1827. His ancestors before him were textile workers, and it might almost be said that he inherited the occupation. Both his father and his mother were hand-loom weavers in the old country, and at the age of 10 he became their hobbins-winder, winding the bobbins on a hand wheel.

In those days the journey of the wool from the sheep to the woven cloth was a short one. After it was shorn from the sheep's back it was picked over, the burrs and foreign matter removed as far as possible. It was then washed and spun by hand on jennys, each jenny holding from 25 to 30 spindles. It was then wound on cops and rewound on bobbins, all by hand.

The hand weaver had one loom with one shuttle, and a boy wound one bobbin. Now, with modern machinery, a woolen weaver runs two or more looms with several shuttles each, while a man with two boys can wind 600 or 700 bobbins at a time.

When he came to this country in 1850 Mr. Ainsworth went to work in the Bay State Mills in Lawrence, now the Washington Mills. At that time those mills made shawls and some fancy cassimeres. The Bay State shawls were famous the world over. At the first world's fair held in London they took first premium. Afterwards he went to West Danvers, then called Brookdale, where he worked for three years. From there he came to Amesbury, which has since been his home. Here he worked in the woolen mills for nearly 40 years. When woolen manufacturing was given up in this town he went back to the Washington Mills in Lawrence, where he is now employed.

Mr. Ainsworth's home is a modest dwelling on Whitehall street in this town, and here he comes every week from Lawrence, a distance of 20 miles, to spend the week end with his family. He has three sons, Joseph E., George and Benjamin, all of this town, the youngest of whom is 58 years old. Though he was one of a family of 10 children, five boys and five girls, none of the others lived beyond the usual span of life, all of them having died many years ago.—Boston Herald.

Skin Color.

A colored woman went into a drug store and asked for some flesh-colored court-plaster. The clerk, glancing at her complexion, handed her a package of black. The woman looked at him for a moment and then said: "I asked for flesh color. Dis here's skin color."

You Should Figure Friction as Overhead

A plant that is lubricated with grease has a 20% overload of Friction. This means 20% extra power produced—and lost. By abolishing grease and using



you can decrease your cost of production.

Non-Fluid Oil attacks Friction the minute it is applied. Unlike grease it does not wait for Frictional heat to melt it. Doesn't allow heat to develop. It feeds one drop at a time and each drop hits the spot—sticks—lubricates.

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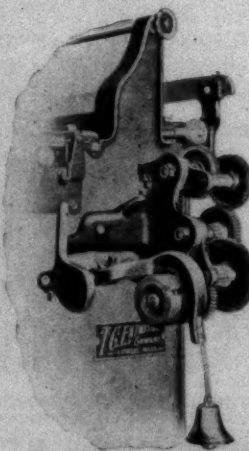
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Each of the 10 grooves of the scroll represents a leese. The arrangement of the gearing is simple, the cut and leese gears are interchangeable.

Measuring Roll has Ball-Bearings, thus eliminating strain on yarn and assuring accuracy.

An Indicating Clock can be used with Leese Clock if desired and acts as a check on same, besides showing operator when end of leese is near as well as the total yardage.

Our catalogue, which will be furnished on request, gives a full description of Leese and Indicating Clocks.

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FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR**



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S. A. FELTON & SON CO.,
Manchester, N. H.

ATLANTA, GA.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK Managing Editor

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918

The Dirge.

At some time, almost every day, and often several times a day there comes to our ears the plaintive strains of the funeral dirge and as the band draws near we see behind it a squad of men with rifles, a big black hearse with four men on each side and behind it in silent and solemn tread a company of khaki covered soldiers.

The people along the street stand in awe and silence as the band, playing over and over the low and impressive strains of the dirge, leads the procession to the railway station.

As the music dies away we realize with heavy heart that another soldier boy of Camp Greene has passed away and that his body has been sent home by his comrades.

Somewhere a grief-stricken mother and friends will receive a flag covered casket and know that the boy who went out to give his life for his country has made early payment.

We expect death in war, but somehow there is something infinitely sad about these boys who lose their lives with never a taste of glory.

The man who goes "over the top" in France and "goes West" in the heat of battle dies a hero in a blaze of glory and asks no pity from those who do not fight.

Eighteen men died of pneumonia in Camp Greene last week, more than the total deaths up to that time and there is sadness because the "Demon of Cold" robbed them of their chance for glory in France.

Would that the conquerors of typhoid and smallpox could find a sure cure for pneumonia and make unnecessary these never ending funeral dirges.

Government Operation of Railways.

Whatever may be the opinion of the advisability of the U. S. Government taking over the operation of the railroads a majority of the people realize that it cannot make matters any worse than they were and there is a hope and a probability that much more efficient operation will result.

There are many who believe that the railroads more than any other business in this country were taking advantage of the war situation to make increased profits.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is in full possession of all facts refused a freight rate increase because the railroads were making unusual profits already and yet the railroads kept up their fight for the advanced rates and many people believe that they were purposely creating a bad condition of affairs in order to force the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant the advance.

We have not sufficient information upon which to base an opinion but we do not consider that there has been reasonable efficiency in the operation of the railroads since the war began.

Because there was a slightly larger profit in sending cars by other routes, the shortest routes were not used and because there was to some roads a profit in the holding of cars for a certain number of days on their lines they have been held irrespective of the dire necessity of the patrons of the road.

With more coal mined than ever before in the history of the country the public have had to suffer from cold and industries stand idle be-

cause of failure to transport and deliver.

We are one of those who believe that the railroads will pass from Government control into Government ownership and that it will be a good thing for this country.

While the Government is working along those lines we want to see them take express companies, for only then can courtesy and service be obtained from that branch of transportation.

Some idea of the magnitude of the railroad industry may be realized from the following table:

Number of corporations	441
Miles of road	344,941
Number of shareholders	650,000
Total capitalization	\$19,681,493,092
In the hands of the public (about)	\$16,500,000,000
Best per cent on earnings on capital	5.8%
Bonds held by savings banks	\$1,000,000,000
Held by institutions	2,000,000,000
Savings bank depositors	11,285,755
Insurance companies, per cent of assets in railway securities	31%
Number of life and commercial policies	41,000,000

None of the newspapers have devoted the attention they should to the fact that the railroads will have, in addition to the government guarantee, the huge amount of earnings other than railroad earnings income and that will swell the returns to all the railroads from about 5.7 per cent on capital, from the government to about 7 per cent from all sources. In a word, all the railroads in the country have never been so well provided for as they will be if Congress accepts the President's proposition as to compensation.

Southern Cotton Mills.

The Health and Happiness Number of the Southern Textile Bulletin, of which Mr. David Clark, a son of Chief Justice Walter Clark, is editor, is a mammoth publication elaborately illustrated and packed with interesting descriptive matter relative to the cotton mills of the South.

Mr. Clark announces in the preface to the edition that its purpose is to show the conditions in the mills of the South and that it is published with the hope that it will convince many in sections outside the South that it is an injustice to look upon Southern mills as slave-driving institutions, that coin money out of the blood of children. It is not claimed, he says, that conditions in the textile industry of the South are ideal for there are, he says, a few black sheep among the cotton mills just as there are in all the walks of life.

Welfare work, writes Editor Clark, is a definite department of most of the leading mills and is recognized by them as a splendid investment, being looked upon as a legitimate expense of operating a cotton mill.

This issue of the Textile Bulletin would be an eye-opener to a great many people as to the magnitude of the cotton mill interests of the South. This section consumes about

half a million more bales of cotton yearly than the remainder of the United States and while the industry has been retarded somewhat by the war it yet is growing steadily.

The textile industry is one of the fundamental causes of the South's great prosperity and its continued development along progressive lines is eminently desirable as a means of keeping the South in the forefront of industrial progress.—News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.

A Splendid Edition.

The News is in receipt of a copy of "Health and Happiness" number of the Southern Textile Bulletin. This edition sets forth in a graphic manner the conditions as they exist in the mills of the South, and is a credit to the publishers, and the mill owners of the South. The News has frequently expressed the belief that the Southern mill owners do more for the physical, mental, and moral welfare of their employees than any other manufacturers in the United States, and this special edition, so well gotten up and so profusely illustrated, bears strong testimony to our claims.—Charlotte News.

David Clark's Excellent Effort.

Mr. David Clark, publisher of the Southern Textile Bulletin, produced an uncommonly fine publication in the December number, which was in the nature of a welfare edition—a "Health and Happiness Number," as he was pleased to call it. This particular number of the Textile Bulletin is a complete picture of the cotton mills of North Carolina and South Carolina. It is a directory treated with illustration and text, and it makes altogether the most satisfactory cotton mill effort of which there is record. This enterprise of Mr. Clark has double value in that it places the cotton mill industry of the South before the world in its real light. The personnel of the mill help is portrayed through the camera to a degree approximating perfection; the mills themselves are presented in their actual attractiveness, and there is faithful representation of the home life of the operatives—of their churches, their schools, their playgrounds, their flower gardens, their vegetable plots and their small farms, their gymnasiums, their Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. enterprises, their hospitals, their libraries and the general details of the endeavors of the mill owners in uplift work, out of which

the operatives have secured so much of practical benefit. It is in every respect a complete cotton mill publication, notable for its elaborate scope and accurate treatment. Mr. Clark has given the cotton milling industry of these two States their finest trade publication.—Charlotte Observer.

One of the most elaborate special editions of any Southern publication we have ever seen is the "Health and Happiness Number" of The Southern Textile Bulletin just issued. It contains 168 pages, is printed on excellent book paper and is profusely illustrated throughout with cuts of mills, school houses, mill bungalows and scenes of various kinds in the mill villages throughout the Piedmont section of North and South Carolina. It is not only a handsome piece of work from a mechanical standpoint but is full of interesting descriptions of the mills and of the life of the mill workers. Its circulation in other sections of the country will no doubt do much to dissipate the notions many people have of life and conditions in the average Southern mill village.—Gastonia Gazette.

The "Health and Happiness Number" of the Southern Textile Bulletin, the latest edition of this journal, sets forth the conditions as they exist in the cotton mills of the South which is a credit to the publishers, and the mill owners. Two of the Cherryville mills are represented in this special edition.—Cherryville Eagle.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 1, 1918.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I have just received a copy of the Health and Happiness Number of the Textile Bulletin. Please accept my heartiest congratulations, and let me assure you that you have most successfully carried out a wonderful undertaking.

With best wishes from an editor just starting out in the field to one who is doing such successful work. I am,

Sincerely yours,

Nina H. Covington,
Editor Everywoman's Magazine.

McAden Mills.

McAdenville, N. C.,
Jan. 2, 1918.

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

My Dear Capt. Clark:

The edition of your paper which you designate "Health and Happiness Number" does you great credit.

Typographically, it is very attractive, and the matter it contains but emphasizes the splendid welfare work for the benefit of humanity that is constantly going on at Southern mills. These sketches of mill conditions in the South ought to convince any fair-minded seeker of the truth that much of the child labor propaganda was based on fiction and distorted facts, with scarcely a touch of truth to embellish the story or support the argument of horrible treatment of children by cruel parents and remorseless mill men.

With the writer's personal regards,
Very truly yours,

R. R. Ray, Treasurer.

Columbus Manufacturing Co.

Columbus, Ga., Jan. 3, 1918.
Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I want to congratulate you on your "Health and Happiness Number." It is by far the most creditable, comprehensive and artistic issue ever published in the South on Cotton Mill conditions.

Yours truly,
Columbus Manufacturing Co.,
Fredk. B. Gordon, Pres.

Brogan Mills.

Anderson, S. C., Jan. 1, 1918.
Mr. David Clark, Managing Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Clark:

The "Health and Happiness Number" of the Southern Textile Bulletin must be very gratifying to you as well as to your many friends.

It is a work of art—instructive and illuminating—and should be preserved as a permanent record by the manufacturers of the South.

Moreover, it should be put into the reading rooms and clubs of the country where it could be seen and read by our friends—the child labor sentimentalists.

Wishing you a prosperous and happy New Year, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Jas. P. Gossett.

State of North Carolina.

Shelby, N. C., Jan. 7, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

My Dear Sir:

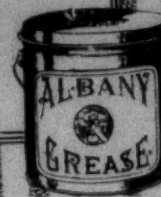
I have just received the Health and Happiness Number of the Southern Textile Bulletin. It furnishes a most emphatic and complete answer to the sociological

FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS

Albany Grease has given a lubrication service of great efficiency and high economy in textile mills. Use Albany Grease on every bearing in the mill from the main bearing of the engine in the power plant to the last bearing on the last run of line shafting. Write for samples.

ALBANY LUBRICATING CO

708-10 Washington St., New York



slanders against the South. You her should be the means of setting aside any prejudice as to the oft-reported ill conditions under which operatives are working, and not only so but it should be the means of changing the opinion and viewpoint of any one heretofore inclined to criticize Southern mill conditions. This Health and Happiness Number should go far toward putting the Southern cotton mills in the proper light, and again we congratulate you on your efforts.

Sincerely yours,

O. Max Gardner,
Lieut.-Gov. of North Carolina.

Mason Machine Works.

Greenville, S. C., Jan. 7, 1918.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to take this opportunity of saying that your "Health and Happiness Number," December 20th, is a credit to your office and every one who was instrumental in compiling it.

To any one who is inclined to be skeptical as to working conditions in Southern cotton mills, this num-

Yours very truly,

Mason Machine Works,
By Edwin Howard,
Southern Agent.

Avondale Mills.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 1, 1918.

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

We wish to congratulate you on your Health and Happiness Number, it certainly was great.

Donald Comer,
Vice-Pres.

BRADFORD FORD

TRADE MARK

MONARCH

LEATHER BELTING

97% Pure Leather—All center stock
It must make good or we will

THE BRADFORD BELTING CO.

M. C. SANDERS, Manager Southern Branch - Greenville, S. C.

We Manufacture Sulphur Khaki, Sulphur Olive Drab, Benzi Brown RHB, Benzi Fast Yellow A, Benzi Sky Blue Benzi Green FFG.

American-made products equal in every respect to pre-war types. Also

Sulphur, Direct, Acid, Top-Chrome, Bottom Chrome, Basic, Spirit, and Oil Colors

Southern Office: Danville, Va. N. H. BENFIELD, Manager.

AMERICAN ANILINE PRODUCTS, Inc.

80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

High Point, N. C.—Cannon Mills, 53 Worth street, New York, announce that they have been appointed exclusive selling agents for the Pickett Cotton Mills of HHigh Point.

Greenville, S. C.—The Victor-Monaghan Company will pay 1 per cent on its common stock on February 1st.

West Point, Ga.—Annual statement of West Point Manufacturing Co. was as follows: President, Joshua B. Richmond; treasurer, Horace S. Sears; directors, Harry L. Bailey, Justin E. Gale and William H. Wellington. End of fiscal year, October 31. Report shows: Assets—Real estate, \$2,168,236; machinery, \$2,149,987; stock in process, \$1,534,264; cash and debts receivable, \$1,649,551; stocks and bonds, \$357,620; total, \$8,129,658. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$2,000,000; accounts payable, \$116,766; floating indebtedness, \$1,304,500; profit and loss, \$4,386,447; depreciation, \$321,975; total, \$8,129,658.

West Point, Ga.—Annual statement of Riverside Cotton Mills was as follows: President, Joshua B. Richmond; treasurer, Horace S. Sears; directors, Harry L. Bailey, Justin E. Gale and William H. Wellington. End of fiscal year, August 31. Report shows: Assets—Real estate, \$202,012; machinery, \$265,184; stock in process, etc., \$139,483; cash and debts receivable, \$441,109; investment, \$40,000, total, \$1,087,788. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$350,000; accounts payable, \$4,012; funded indebtedness, \$100,000; floating indebtedness, \$102,500; profit and loss, \$430,814; depreciation, \$100,462; total, \$1,087,788.

Mobile, Ala.—Pope Manufacturing Company, a corporation, of Prichard in the county of Mobile, within the division and district aforesaid, was duly adjudicated a bankrupt on the 2nd day of January, 1918. The first meeting of the creditors of said corporation will be held at room 405 Van Antwerp Building, in the city of Mobile, on the 15th day of January, 1918, at 4 o'clock p. m., when said creditors may prove their claims and appoint a trustee.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Limestone and Hamrick Mills have paid their usual semi-annual dividends, the former 6 per cent upon \$250,000 capital stock and the latter 4 per cent upon its capital stock of \$250,000. These mills have never failed to pay dividends since they were established many years ago, and Dr. W. C. Hamrick, their president, is regarded as one of the most successful mill men in the South.

Lincolnton, N. C.—The Arrow Mills, Inc., was organized December 28th, with the following officers: President, J. Lee Robinson; vice-president, J. L. Gray; secretary and

treasurer, J. H. Separk; directors, J. Lee Robinson, J. L. Gray, J. H. Separk, L. J. Jenkins, T. L. Craig, F. D. Barkley and S. N. Boyce. The capital stock is \$300,000. The plant was purchased recently from D. E. Rhine, it having been operated heretofore as the Rhyne's Mills. It is located at Lincolnton. It has 12,500 spindles and makes combed peeler and Sea Island yarns Nos. 40 to 80. The business office of the mill will be in Gastonia, N. C. Mr. J. L. Gray, of Gastonia, has been appointed general superintendent, while Mr. T. J. Lillard, a well-known mill man of Thomasville, will be in charge of the Lincolnton office.

Newberry, S. C.—Cotton mills have made money recently and stockholders who have gone without dividends and were anxious to sell their holdings below par are glad now if they did not find a purchaser. The Newberry Mill pays a 25 per cent dividend, making 30 per cent paid during the year, and besides carries a good sum to the surplus. The capital is \$500,000 and this semi-annual dividend puts out \$125,000. The Mollohon Manufacturing Company pays a dividend of 5 per cent besides retiring all of the preferred stock. The Oakland Mill pays 3½ regular and 2½ special dividend.

Work Resumed by Cotton Mills.

The 150 or more cotton mills in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas, using hydro-electric power furnished by the Southern Power Company, which were closed down Friday at noon on account of coal shortage and low water in the streams of the section, resumed operations on schedule time Monday morning at 6 o'clock.

On account of its inability to obtain adequate supplies of coal, the Southern Power Company was facing a more or less serious fuel shortage last week, which, combined with the low water in the streams from which it develops power, made it necessary to take some step to conserve power resources. It was announced, after communication with the cotton mills, that they should shut down from Friday noon until Monday morning instead of from Saturday noon until Monday morning, as usual.

Meeting of North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The executive committee has called a meeting of all the members of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, to be held at the Merchants and Manufacturers' Club, Dixie Building, in Greensboro, N. C., at 12:30 p. m. on Saturday, the 26th day of January.

Important committees are to be heard from, including the special committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the advisabil-



TRADE MARK.

"Extra Service"

We Are the Largest Leather Belt Manufacturers in the South

During the past year our business has shown wonderful growth. We are now shipping Leather Belt to practically every State in the Union. We have been forced to double the capacity of our factory—have increased our sales force and are in better position than ever before to take care of your wants. Let us know your troubles and we will **KEEP THE MACHINERY RUNNING.**

For repairs or trouble work our experienced belt men are at your disposal, no matter what belt you use.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company
CHARLOTTE MEMPHIS CLEVELAND NEW YORK

E. S. DRAPER

Landscape Architect and City Planner

506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE IN

- Laying out New Mill Villages
- Improving Old Mill Villages
- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages

GARLAND

LOOM HARNESSES

Have the eyes well opened and in their construction are so treated that the eyes retain their shape until the harness is worn out. Uniformity in the size and shape of the eyes, their perfect alignment and freedom from twist make them ideal for machine drawing.



GARLAND MFG. CO. SACO, MAINE

ity of the mills of this state selling goods f. o. b. mill, or with uniform freight allowance.

As a matter of economy the executive committee recommends that the mills of the state be requested to ask their commission houses and agents to economize in the use of sample cards.

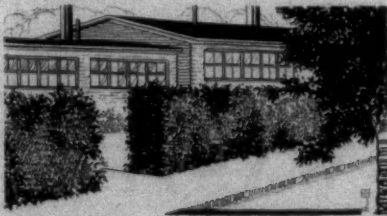
Haney Goes to Fort Mill.

M. D. Haney, who has for nine years successfully filled the position as superintendent of the Wymojo Yarn Mills of this place, has resigned his position to accept a similar position in Fort Mill, with a much larger mill. This, of course, means quite a promotion for him. While the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Haney regret very much to see them leave this community, still Mr. Haney is being congratulated on his recognized ability.

During the period that Mr. Haney has been with the Wymojo Mill it has been in charge of three different managers. This fact alone speaks for Mr. Haney's ability, since he was able to make good with every management that took charge of his concern.—Rock Hill Record.

Low Water Causes Mills to Stop.

Gastonia, N. C.—Thousands of spindles in Gastonia and other thousands in the county were idle Friday of last week because the Southern Power Company found it necessary



Hide Mill Foundations With Amoor River Privet

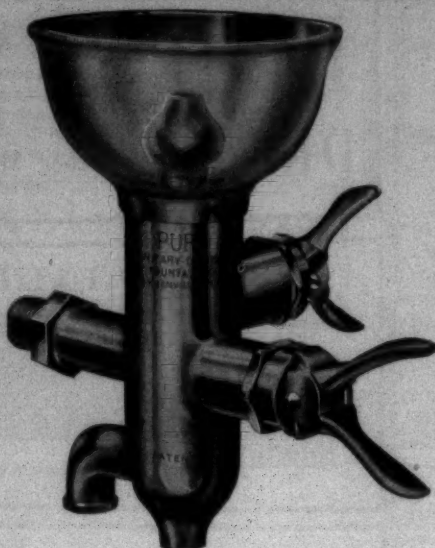
Amoor River Privet at the foundation of your mill will make it blend with the landscape. Many other shrubs are valuable for foundation planting, for use as specimens on the grounds, or in the mill-village.

Lindleys' Landscape Department will be glad to draw plans and make up planting lists. It is in charge of men who are recognized experts. Will you write us about your grounds—today?

Landscape Department

J. Van Lindley Nursery Company

Oak Avenue Pomona, N. C.



DURING THESE STRENUOUS TIMES

We must conserve. Why not do your share by economizing?

Begin by making your labor more efficient. The first step "Provide Sanitary Conditions in Your Water Drinking System." Install the

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain

Why?

BECAUSE It promotes health
It Prevents spread of disease
It saves water
It SAVES TIME

ADDED RESULT—EFFICIENCY

Investigate our proposition. A postal will bring full information.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.

342 Main St., Haydenville, Mass.

Central Station System of Stripping Cards

Removes the short fibres, neps and dust from the card wire by the most efficient means, which is a stripping brush.

Separates the fibres and dust and deposits each in a separate receptacle at some convenient place in lapper or waste room.

It combines efficient stripping with lack of dust, and leaves the strips in such shape as to be more valuable.

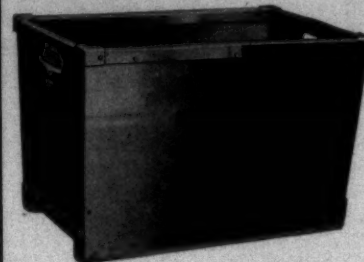
WRITE FOR CATALOG

WILLIAM FIRTH

200 Devonshire Street

Boston, Mass.

THE Best Box for Textile Mills



IT'S LEATHEROID

Order from your mill supply house

Leatheroid Sales Co.

1024 Filbert St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Selling Agents for the

LEATHEROID MFG. COMPANY

to shut off the power at noon Friday.

This state of affairs is the result of low waters in the rivers and shortage of fuel. The rivers on which the big plants of the Southern Power Company are located have been getting lower and lower for some time. Now the crisis has been reached.

In Gastonia out of 20-odd factories the only ones able to run now are the Loray, which maintains an auxiliary steam plant; the Modena, the Old Mill, the Trenton and the Arlington. All the others ceased operations at noon Friday until Monday.

MORSE SILENT CHAINS

Efficient—Durable

Morse Chain Company

ITHACA, N. Y.

Southern Agent

Geo. W. Pritchett Greensboro, N. C.

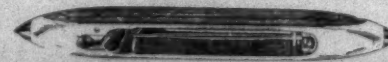
SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining

the percentage of production and quality of cloth that comes out



"Reshuttle with Shambows"



Address

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.

WOODSTOCK, R. I.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods

New York.—A feature of the cotton goods market during the past week has been the withdrawal of many lines of heavy cottons.

Some mills who withdrew some of their lines about a month or so ago, have now withdrawn them all. These manufacturers say that they have taken on all the business they care to take at the present time.

They claim that labor conditions are so uncertain that they regard it as rather risky to continue taking orders, for there is no certainty that they will be able to be taken care of. Most of the mills are considerably behind in their deliveries up to the present and are finding themselves confronted with so many new handicaps that they are afraid that they might find themselves in a rather delicate position.

The cold weather continued to exercise its influence on the local gray goods market. It is the general belief in the trade that, if the weather were such as to allow more thought to business, buying would take on considerable value. It appears that only immediate needs are being considered by buyers.

Many lines of colored cottons are off the market for the period of the war, unless they can be found outside of mill warehouses. This does not mean that styled and well designed fabrics are not going to be made, but it is understood that buyers must take all the chances of goods proving non-essential as the war pressure grows. Mills will make fancy goods if they are ordered, but the buyer will take the risk.

Deliveries of many staples are as far behind as deliveries of fancy goods. This is due largely to the commandeering of looms for Government purposes and to labor conditions.

The scarcity of some of the staple cottons is unparalleled. Buyers who want to find ordinary four-yard sheetings in first hands can comb the market without result, unless they are willing to take late deliveries. Napped cottons are scarce, especially many of the staple blankets and lightweight napped fabrics. Denims are hard to get anywhere from first hands.

It remains to be seen whether the use of staple cotton in the manufacture of aeroplane cloths will have any material effect on the market. There have been reports to the effect that the Government has been buying heavily of Sea Island cotton for aeroplane fabrics, but there is said to be comparatively little information available on the subject yet.

The status of the fine end of the business has been the subject of discussion in various centers of the market. For some time, there has been comparatively little activity in these goods, but, in spite of the lack of demand, they have remained firm and, in numerous instances, have advanced in price.

Quotations on cotton goods in New York are as follows:

Brown drills, standard.....	At value
Sheetings, southern, std.....	At value
3-yard, 48x48s	At value
4-yard, 56x60s	At value
4-yard, 48x48s	At value
5-yard 48x48s	At value
Denims, 9-ounce	At value
Denims, 2-20s	At value
Selkirk, 8-ounce duck.....	Withdrawn
Oliver, extra 8-ounce.....	Withdrawn
Tallassee, 8-ounce	Withdrawn
Hartford, 8-ounce	Withdrawn
Wooberry, sail duck.....	Withdrawn
Mt. Vernon, wide duck.....	Withdrawn
Alexander, ounce duck.....	Withdrawn
Ticking, 8-ounce	At value
Standard prints	At value

The Lancashire Trade.

The year 1917 seems to have been a prosperous one for Lancashire spinners. Reviewing the situation under date of December 8th, the Liverpool Post says that, "In spite of the war and the greatly increased cost, with an irregular production of yarn, cotton spinners have had a surprisingly good year, which has brought many within purview for paying duty on excess profits. The results clearly prove that it has been the most profitable earning period since 1908, and has enabled the controlling interests to increase their declared dividends by 15-9 per cent, namely, from 6 to 7 5-9 per cent. Many have also reduced their adverse balances brought forward and increased their credit balances in hand in addition to allowing for the unsettled liability for excess war profits."—Commerce and Finance.

May Standardize Linters.

The handling and marketing of cotton linters is being investigated by specialists of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. Special attention is being given to the different quality of linters and to the practicability of standardizing this commodity. Owing to the great demand for this by-product, oil mills have increased the cutting of linters from about 50 pounds to approximately 150 pounds per ton of cotton seed. On account of its present high price and low quality the mattress, batting, and felt makers, as well as other manufacturers who have used linters in the past, have abandoned this product to a large extent. Practically the entire production of linters is now being used for munition purposes. —Commerce and Finance.

An old darkey went to the judge wanted to have his wife arrested for rocking him to sleep.

"Why, man," said the judge, "you can't have your wife arrested for rocking you to sleep!"

"That's all right, judge," replied the darkey, "but you should have seen the rock."—Ex.

TAPE DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

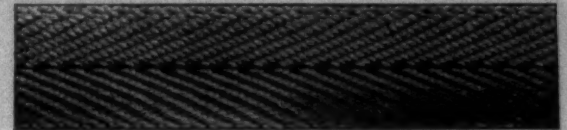
Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

A. ST. ONGE, President

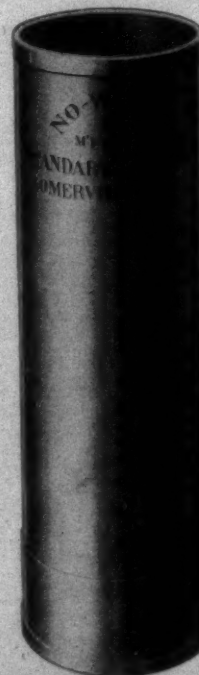
Charlotte, N. C.

FOUNDRY SPECIALTIES

Soft Clean Gray Iron Castings	Cast Tooth Gears for Kitson Pickers
Cast Iron Mill Spittoons	Safety Guards for Kitson Pickers
Motor Pulley Castings	Loggerhead Castings for Pickers
	Doff Box Wheels and Stands

COCKER MACHINE & FOUNDRY COMPANY

Machinery Department, Gastonia, N. C.



THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

Mason
Brushes

Last Longer

Mason Brush Works

Worcester, Mass.



The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was very little change in the yarn market conditions during the past week.

Knitters are making inquiries and buying yarn for future deliveries. In some instances they want to buy for deliveries starting in May and June, but all spinners are not willing to sell for delivery starting so far in the future.

Coarse yarns are being sought steadily for use by weavers who have accepted orders to make cotton duck for the Government. The surplus yarns needed in this work must come from the mills normally engaged upon other lines, and it is said that yarn mills are being first singled out for selection.

Weavers are making inquiries for carded yarn for prompt and nearby deliveries. One dealer said he had many inquiries for yarns he cannot deliver, while no one wants the stuff he can deliver.

Now that the stock taking period is over many consumers of yarns are looking around for supplies and are finding many difficulties including transportation in securing needed supplies. It is reported some lots of yarn are being secured at less than spinners' quotations, but as a whole the market is in the hands of the spinners and promises to stay so.

Quiet trading again marked print cloth market conditions last week. Inquiry was only moderate but prices held steady and firm.

The stock taking season and the holiday layoff were the factors responsible for the generally inactive conditions. A resumption of activity is not looked for at least for a couple of more weeks. The product of the looms in the print cloth mills have been well and closely sold up for some time and the manufacturers are not in the least disturbed by the quiet spell.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s.....	—466	20s.....	—54
6s.....	—47	22s.....	—54½
8s.....	—49	24s.....	—55
10s.....	—50	26s.....	—55½
12s.....	—51	30s.....	—56
14s.....	—51½	40s.....	—70
16s.....	—52		

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s.....	—46	24s.....	—54½
6s.....	—48	26s.....	—55
8s.....	—50	30s.....	—56
10s.....	—50½	36s.....	—66
12s.....	—51	40s.....	—69
14s.....	—51½	50s.....	—1.00
16s.....	—52	60s.....	—1.00

Southern Single Chains.

8s.....	—48	22s.....	—54½
10s.....	—50	24s.....	—55
12s.....	—51	26s.....	—56
14s.....	—52	30s.....	—58
16s.....	—53	40s.....	—70
20s.....	—54		

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s.....	—50	24s.....	—54
10s.....	—51	26s.....	—54½
12s.....	—53	30s.....	—58
14s.....	—53	40s.....	—70
16s.....	—54	50s.....	—1.05
20s.....	—54		

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones.

6s.....	—50	20s.....	—54½
8s.....	—50	22s.....	—55
10s.....	—51	24s extra	—60
12s.....	—52	26s.....	—59
14s.....	—52½	30s.....	—60
16s.....	—53	40s.....	—70
18s.....	—53½	22s colors	—54

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.
6-4 black..... —46 8-3-4 hard
6-4 black..... 46 twist —46

A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks

Abbeville C. Mills, S. C.	120	125
American Spinning Co., S. C.	160	..
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., com.	38	41
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., pf.	80	95
Aragon Mills, S. C., common
Aragon Mills, S. C.	165	130
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	120	..
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	165	180
Augusta Factory, Ga.	..	38
Avondale Mills, Ala.	140	150
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	175	200
Belted Cot. Mills, S. C.	120	130
Brandon Mills, S. C.	93	95
Brogan Mills, S. C.	73	76
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	102	105
Calhoun Mills, S. C., pf.	101	..
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	135	140
Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.	134	..
Chiquola Mills, S. C., pf.	85	88
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	115
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	120	..
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	115	120
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	108	..
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	100	100
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	..
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	..	78
Dacotah Mills, N. C.	160	..
Drayton Mills, S. C.	30	..
Duncan Mills, S. C., common	55	58
Duncan Mills, S. C., pf.	..	96
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	102	..
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	250	..
Enoree Mills, S. C.	..	62
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	..	62
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	..
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	..	94
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	78	90
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	102	..
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	..	75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pf.	..	101
Gluck Mills, S. C.	95	..
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	..
Greenwood C. Mills, S. C.	130	150
Grendel Mills, S. C.	180	185
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	125	..
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	200	..
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	..
Inman Mills, S. C.	120	..
Inman Mills, S. C., pf.	98	101½
Jackson Mills, S. C.	150	..
Judson Mills, S. C.	118	125
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	..	95
Lancaster Cot. Mills, S. C.	150	..
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., pf.
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	..
Limestone Cot. Mills, S. C.	145	..
Loray Mills, N. C., common	25	..
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pf.	102	108
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	..
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	125	130
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	..
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	110
Monarch Mills, S. C.	95	101
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	..
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	112	..
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	94	..
Oconee Mills, S. C., pf.	98	..
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	112	..
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	120	126
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pf.	100	..
Panola Mills, S. C.	60	..
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	130	140
Pickens Cot. Mills, S. C.	130	..
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	185
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	130	..
Polisett Mills, S. C.	95	..
Riverside Mills, S. C., com.	8	..
Riverside Mills, S. C., pf.	110	..
Saxon Mills, S. C.	135	..
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60	..
Snartan Mills, S. C.	165	175
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pf.	80	..
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	300	..
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pf.	90	94
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pf.	15	20
Victor-Monaghan Mills, pf.	93	96
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.	58	..
Victor-Monaghan Co., pf.	90	92½
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	..
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	..
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pf.	85	..
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	10	..
Watts Mills, S. C., pf.	30	..
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	120	..
Williamston Mills, S. C.	115	..
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	125	130
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com.	67	72½
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pf.	77	82
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., etd	85	..
W. S. Gray C. Mills, S. C.	155	..

"SAVE MONEY"

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With Cotton worth from 25 to 35c. and Tallow almost unobtainable, the unbelievers in the quality of SIZOL have been induced to test it and our claims of SIZOL efficiency have been more than substantiated.

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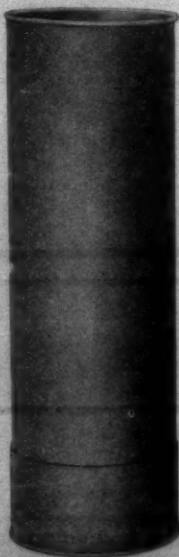
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SEAMLESS ROVING CANS

Write for Catalogue No. 21

Roving Cans, Barrels and Boxes.
Cars and Trucks.

We can ship up to six car loads
of 12 in. x 36 in. Cans upon receipt
of order.

The largest line of Mill Receptacles.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

Fibre Specialty Manufacturing Co.

308 Masonic Temple, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Home Office and Factory, Kennett Square, Pa.

February Contest.

Although we have been compelled to twice postpone our contest for the best practical article on "Grinding, Setting and Operating Cards," it will positively begin the first week in February, 1918, and will run every week until completed.

Six articles have already been sent in for this contest but we want every one who can take part to write an article.

Let no one stay out because he can not write or spell well for we will correct such errors.

Many of the best practical men have very little education, but we want their ideas on the subject and will correct the spelling and grammar.

The following are the rules that will govern the contest:

Contest Rules.

1. Articles must not be longer than three full columns.
2. Articles must be signed with assumed names but the real name and address of the writer must be known to us.
3. The subject, "Grinding, Setting and Operating Cards" will include anything that has a bearing upon the subject.
4. Articles must be original and articles that include paragraphs or sections of former articles on this subject will be thrown out. The contestants and all of our readers will be requested to call our attention to any articles that show evidence of having been copied.
5. Articles will be published by us in the order received and the judges will be instructed that where two are of equal merit the decision shall be given to the one received first.
6. No article which is received after February 15, 1918, will be considered in the contest.
7. The contest will be decided by seven practical men who, acting independently of each other, shall read the article and give us their opinions relative to which is the best and second best. A vote for first place will count (1) and a vote for second place will count one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$).
8. The article receiving the largest number of the judges' votes will be declared the winner and its writer will receive \$10.00. The writer of the article which receives the

second largest vote will receive \$5.00.

9. After the contest the articles will be printed in book form and two copies presented to each contestant.

Carter and His Automobiles.

We notice the following in a Greenville, S. C., paper:

"A. B. Carter, of Greenville, who is president of the South Carolina branch of the American Automobile Association, is minus his automobile today, which among other things qualifies him for membership in the association. And the worst part of it, he says, is that he lost it on New Year's day and if the old adage runs true he will be losing his car all the year. But he adds that he must find his old one first.

The car, a handsome Chandler, was stolen from in front of a "movie" show on Main street Tuesday afternoon."

We have formerly had something to say relative to the transformation of the secretary of the Southern Textile Association from the owner of a "tin Lizzie" to proprietor of a big seven passenger car and of his effort to beat an express train over a railroad crossing in Georgia.

Having spent his boyhood days "getting the jump" on rabbits in Chatham county, North Carolina, "A. B." got clear but his big car furnished kindling wood for some of the poor families in that section.

Having returned from Georgia "A. B." hired a "tin Lizzie" for a trip to Asheville but bumped into another car on a mountain road with bad results and the following week was turned over in another jitney near Ware Shoals, S. C.

Probably because no one else would hire him a jitney he bought a big Chandler car and having a more and varied experience with automobiles than anybody in South Carolina he was promptly and unanimously elected president of the American Automobile Association.

We have a sneaking idea that it was some real friend of "A. B." that stole his Chandler.

The motor number of Mr. Carter's Chandler was 48,717 and the South Carolina car number 23,714. Anyone who gets a trace of this car will confer a favor by wiring A. B. Carter at Greenville, S. C.

The Only Flyer Presser Manufacturers in the South



We Duplicate any Sample. Material and Workmanship Guaranteed.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Inc. Charlotte, N. C.
Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of
COTTON MILL MACHINERY

W. H. Monty, Pres. and Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V-Pres. and Sect'y

BRADFORD SOLUBLE GREASE

Unexcelled as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton fabric. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

**ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GLASGOW SIZE No. 1

A scientifically prepared Size of good penetration, made from special and high grade products.

It lays the "beard" of the yarn and gives an exceptionally smooth, pliant and good working warp, of non-chafing quality.

It is easily removable in the subsequent operations of bleaching and finishing.

JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers
Passaic, N. J.

Sister Smith was called upon for testimony in a revival meeting. She humbly declined in these words: "I have been a transgressor and a black sheep for a good many years and have only recently seen the light. I believe that my place is in a dark corner behind the door." Brother Jones was next called upon. Following Sister Smith's meek example, he said: "I, too, have been a sinner for more than forty years, and I do not think I ought to stand before you as a model. I think my place is behind the door, in a dark corner, with Sister Smith."—Ex.

FOR SOFTENING FINISHOL

Finishol is a scientifically prepared detergent; soluble finishing and softening oil. It is used where any softener is required, in either a rinsing or color bath and is also for boiling out raw stock. It is extensively used with excellent results upon colored stock in the Fries Dyeing Machines.

Special Products Works
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WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE
Since 1832

CHARLOTTE
NEWTON, N. C.
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ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needin men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Machinery for Sale.

For sale for immediate delivery. Revolving Top Flat Cards, Pickers, Roving Machinery, Spinning Frame Looms. Guarantee Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Help Wanted.

For the Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga., weavers for fifty light duck looms. Also spinners, spoolers, and winder hands. The best wages of any mill in Georgia.

WANTED AT ONCE.

GOOD DRAPER AND STAFFORD LOOM FIXERS AND WEAVERS, BLOW OFF HANDS, SWEEPERS, SPINNERS, DOFFERS AND GENERAL MILL HELP. GOOD, HEALTHY PLACE TO LIVE. HOUSES ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AS TO PRICES APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE TO A. T. BROWN, SUPT.; R. A. SIMS, WEAVER; R. L. HOWE, CARDER; W. P. CASTLEBURY, SPINNER, GLENN-LOWRY MFG. COMPANY, WHITMIRE, S. C.

Wanted at Once.

Four or five thoroughly competent Draper loom fixers to overhaul seven hundred Draper looms. Good price for good men. Recommendation must accompany application. Apply to A. T. Brown, superintendent, or R. A. Sims, overseer of weaving, Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.

Cotton Mill Mechanic.

We want a first-class cotton mill machinist—one families with steam boilers and electric motors. State age, experience, where last employed and wages expected. Address The Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

Roller Coverer Wanted.

Wanted, a good roller coverer, prefer man who has family to work in mill, apply to J. T. Knight, Supt., Yount Cotton Mills, Conover, N. C.

Overseer Beaming Wanted.

Overseer of beaming and slashing for mill of 800 looms on fancy dress gingham. Must understand designing. Apply Box 303, Burlington, N. C.

Twisters For Sale.

Four Twisters in good condition, 144 spindles each. 3 3-4 gauge, 2 3-4 rings, 6-inch traverse. Can be seen in action in N. C. mill. Address N. C., care Textile Bulletin.

Machinery for Sale.

For Sale—Lowell Warpers, Lowell Cloth Brush, Dutcher Temples, Shuttlers, Card Clothing and Roving Can's; all in good second hand condition. Address Machinery, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Dyer Wanted.

We would like to secure the services of a competent second-hand, thoroughly familiar with indigo, to take charge of small plant on indigo. If you are not familiar with indigo please do not apply. State how soon you can come. Address Kenneth Gant, Secy. and Treas., Neus, N. C.

Starting New Mill.

Wanted, all kinds of mill help, starting up new mill and need card room help, spinners, spoolers, winders, etc., on 40s yarn. Apply to J. T. Knight, Supt., Yount Cotton Mills, Conover, N. C.

Wanted For Finishing Plant.

We want a good second-hand for our finishing plant—one familiar with calendars and tenter frame hands. Good wages to the right men. Address The Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

Rope Machines for Sale.

For Sale—Two Haskell Daws Company's Rope Machines, with four formers, for making three and four ply rope. These machines are practically new. Two Denn Warpers, one double head, twenty-two hundred ends. Two Foster Winders, eighty, and one hundred spindles each. Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga.

WANT position as superintendent. Have successfully handled some of the largest mills in the South and am considered a first class cotton manufacturer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 2082.

L. GRANDIN GROSSMAN ATTORNEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practice before United States Supreme Court, United States Court of Claims, Court of Appeals, District Supreme Court, Executive Departments, United States Court Customs Appeals, Congressional Committees, Federal Reserve Board, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce, Patents and Trade Marks, Modern Collection Facilities.

WANTED—A FEW DRAPER WEAVERS, \$12.00 TO \$15.00 PER WEEK. ALL DAY WORK. WILL PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION. CLIFF BARNES, OVERSEER OF WEAVING, COLUMBUS MFG. CO., COLUMBUS, GA.

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THE ENGLISH VITAL PROBLEM—LABOR

Educate these children by every possible means available, give them every chance of improving their positions, but don't ignore a trade that is skilled, well paid, and necessary to the future prosperity of this country.

Now with all this, what is going to be done for labor? It is inadvisable that we should wait until the demands for improved conditions are insistently made by the operatives themselves. Much more must be done for labor than has been the case in the past. Welfare work—a comprehensive title—is absolutely necessary, and, as we have previously pointed out, this does not mean the care of the operatives merely when at work. It is far-reaching and can be of immense value if consistently and conscientiously prosecuted. Schemes are foreshadowed which, if carried out, will have far-reaching results, and undoubtedly will give to the worker a higher status, a more assured position, and which will remove the great uncertainty as to eventual possibilities when old age comes along.

We are in the re-making. Our ideas are changing—our condition of living has changed. There has been a speeding up, a distribution of effort, and a direction that hitherto was sorely lacking. There is a growing independence, which is all to the good. The army of labor has proved its worth in the present crisis, let us therefore endeavor to preserve its spirit—to foster it—so that with no diminution its energies will be switched over to the vital industrial work ahead—Textile Recorder of Manchester, England.

Business as Usual Impossible, Says Bank.

Increasing difficulties in maintaining business as usual as noted by the National City Bank of New York in its monthly bulletin just issued. The report says:

"The idea that the person who spends \$100 or \$1 needlessly, instead of lending it to the government, thereby enables some other person to lend it to the government, and so helps more than by lending it himself, is made absurd by the mere statement. It is evident that the more the original sum is passed around, and the greater the number of people who must be paid for their services out of it, the smaller will be the remainder which can possibly reach the Treasury. The sum cannot possibly increase and is constantly diminished.

"We take it that most of those who have shown concern about the effects of the plea for economy have been pleading for time for business to readjust itself from peace conditions to war conditions, in order that a period of disorganization and confusion might not intervene. In all discussion of the subject we have recognized this plea and emphasized the desirability of having the government assume the task of reorganizing the industries. But we have also recognized that, with employment complete, wages high, and general prosperity throughout the country, trade was bound to be in heavy volume, despite all that might be said for economy. Such has been the case, and probably will continue to be. The impulse to spend and the habit of spending do not yield readily to mere economic argument.

"However, now that the holiday trade season is past, and the critical state of the industrial situation and its relation to our war preparations is more apparent than ever, perhaps there will be more general recognition of the sober truth that every day lost in organizing the industrial forces of this country behind the army means peril to the allied cause, delay in getting our army into effective action, and prolongation of the war, with all that means in loss of life and treasure."

WANT position as superintendent of mill of 10,000 to 15,000 spindles. Am now superintendent of a small yarn mill and giving satisfaction but wish to secure a larger position. High class references. Address No. 2086.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a young man who has handled one mill as superintendent and made a great success. Experienced on both carded and combed yarns in all departments. High class references. Address No. 2083.

Employment Bureau

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and also good education and can furnish first class references. Address No. 2033.

WANT position as superintendent in either yarn or weaving mill. Have handled successfully several large mills and can get results. Address No. 2034.

WANT position as superintendent. For several years have run one of the largest card rooms in the South and given entire satisfaction. Would take stock in the right mill if given position of superintendent. Satisfactory references. Address No. 2026.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or second-hand in large room. Am experienced on Draperooms and am good manager of help. Present employers as reference. Address No. 2025.

WANT position as superintendent. Have handled one of the largest card rooms in the South and am fully competent for position as superintendent. Can give former employers as reference. Address No. 2026.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job ten years and giving entire satisfaction but wish to change to a larger mill on white goods. High class references. Address No. 2027.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long practical experience as carder, spinner and superintendent of yarn mill and can furnish first class references. Address No. 2028.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have filled position as superintendent and also some of the largest card rooms in the South and am considered an expert on carding. Fine references. Address No. 2029.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now superintendent of small mill and giving entire satisfaction but would like to change to a larger mill and a better locality. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 2030.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience with special experience on combed hosiery yarns and can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2035.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning at not less than \$4.00 per day. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish first class references. Address No. 2036.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Have filled position as overseer of carding and spinning in first class mills and always given satisfaction. Now employed but for good reasons would like to change. Fine references. Address No. 2037.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work including electric drive and steam turbines. Have two doffers, age 16 and 18. Address No. 2039.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand in large room. Have had long experience, married, age 38, strictly sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 2039.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am practical carder, spinner and weaver. Am experienced on yarns of all kinds both combed and peeler. Local and staple cotton. Also understand reworking waste. 10 years as overseer of carding and spinning. 3 years as superintendent. Can furnish best of references. Would like to get in touch with party that is not getting results from their mill. All correspondence will be treated confidential. Address No. 2040.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on 300 drills and chambrays and am giving satisfaction on present position but for good reasons would like to change. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2041.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner in weaving mill. Have had experience in both positions and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2043.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had five years' experience as overseer. Have had practical experience in loom fixing on Draper and plain looms. Age 35; married. And can furnish references as to character and ability. Can change on short notice. Address No. 2047.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had special experience on market yarns and am also expert carder. Fine references. Address No. 2042.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 18 years of experience and am 46 years old and married. Strictly sober. Can give references. Address No. 2048.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but would like to change. Good manager of help. Experienced on all kinds of machinery. Can furnish high class references from good mills. Address No. 2049.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Am experienced on both white and colored goods. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2045.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Have had long practical experience and have been superintendent for several years and giving entire satisfaction but for good reasons desire to make a change. High class references. Address No. 2044.

WANT position as superintendent. Have filled position as superintendent of one of the largest mills in South Carolina and have had splendid experience. References if desired. Address No. 2050.

WANT position as general manager, agent or treasurer or small or medium size Southern mill either on yarn or cloth. Have had experience on both business and practical sides of cotton manufacturing and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2051.

WANTED. Position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Am now employed as superintendent and only want to change for larger mill and to better my condition. Am strictly sober and have diploma from I. C. School. Am practical from picker to finishing department. Best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 2052.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am now employed and have held present position satisfactorily but prefer to change. Fine references. Address No. 2053.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had experience on both carding and combed yarns in first class mills and can furnish high class reference. Address No. 2024.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have long experience in carding and spinning and am now employed. Fine references. Address No. 5057.

WANT position as carder and spinner. 19 years as carder and spinner and 10 years as overseer. Experienced on Nos. 3's and 25's white and colored work. Now employed as carder and spinner and have held present job four years. Address No. 2054.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience, but desire to change. Good references. Address No. 2057.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Have had 26 years experience in carding and spinning and five years as overseer. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2058.

WANT position as manager or superintendent or both of a yarn or plain weave mill, am at present employed as manager and superintendent, and giving satisfaction in present position and have good reason for wishing to make a change. Have 15 years' experience as carder and spinner and superintendent in some of the best Southern mills. Age 35, married, and can give best of reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2046.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have been running present room for 15 months and given entire satisfaction but wish to secure larger mill. Can furnish very good references. Address No. 2078.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Have had long practical experience and have been handling position as superintendent and given entire satisfaction but wish to make a change. High class references. Address No. 2068.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long practical experience as carder and also some experience in combing. Can furnish best of references from present employers. Address No. 2067.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am an expert on weaving and finishing as well as every department in the mill. Good references. Address No. 2071.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill. Have had 12 years' experience as superintendent of good mills and can give A-1 references. Have good reason for wanting to change. Married. Age 41. Experienced on both white and colored carding and combed goods. Address No. 2076.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Am now running carding and spinning. Fine references. Address No. 2081.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2080.

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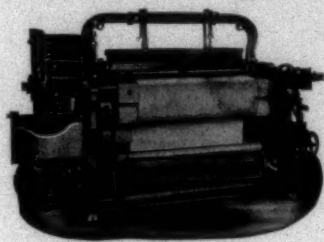
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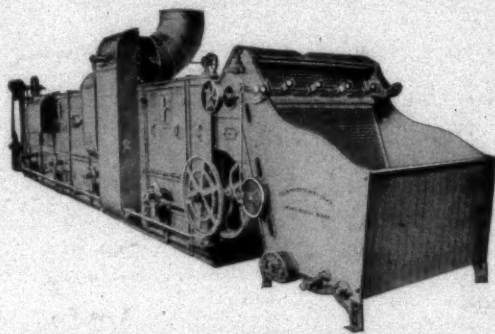
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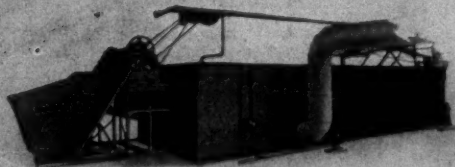
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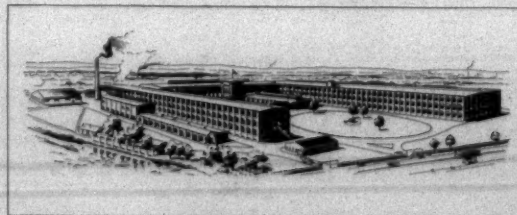
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